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EASTERN EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER OCI #0970/72
18 Sept. 1972**State Dept. review completed**Yugoslavia Fumes As Emigres Strike Again

Belgrade is expected to step up its campaign against Croat emigre terrorists, following Friday's hijacking of an SAS airliner and the ransoming of its occupants for convicted terrorists held in Swedish jails. The Yugoslavs were already on the offensive as a result of last July's emigre attack in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Since that time, they have pressed a number of nations including Sweden, the US, Austria, Canada, West Germany and Australia, to clamp down on anti-Tito activity emanating from their soil. Should these nations fail to act, Belgrade may take matters in its own hands and attempt to eliminate some of the emigre leaders.

The Swedish ambassador was called in on Saturday and handed a note demanding an explanation of the hijacking. Meanwhile the Yugoslav press has accused Swedish authorities of taking a "benevolent and tolerant attitude" toward Croatian terrorists. Front page headlines chastize Stockholm for not taking steps to prevent such terrorist activity.

Tempers had not begun to cool in Belgrade when word came that the emigres had struck again. This time, two Yugoslav tourist offices in Sydney were leveled by bomb explosions. The Yugoslav Ambassador in Canberra has labelled it Croatian terrorism and lodged a complaint with Australian officials.

25X1 [redacted] Spain indicates authorities there have received anonymous phone threats, with a warning that unless the nine Croats are released, a series of bombings will be aimed at Spanish installations. Madrid, however, is not likely to give in to blackmail. There has been no official word on what will be done with the nine, but it appears almost certain 25X1 that the six escaped convicts will be returned to Sweden. The only question is whether the three hijackers will be tried for air piracy in Spain or Sweden.

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East German Participation In UNGA

East Germany's allies have made initial moves to obtain observer status for Pankow at the upcoming General Assembly. Soviet UN representative Malik has told his Canadian counterpart that he planned to suggest to Secretary General Waldheim that the latter invite the GDR to "assume permanent observer status" at the UN. The Canadians speculated that Foreign Minister Gromyko might clarify Soviet intentions on this score during his UNGA speech on 27 September. The Canadians believe that such a move could prove hard to beat.

General Assembly President-elect Trepczynski (Poland), meanwhile, has informed US Ambassador Bush that Warsaw felt it was extremely important that some way be found "to associate the GDR with the work of the GA" and that the best course would probably be for an invitation to be issued for an East German deputy foreign minister and a small staff to observe the session. At the same time, Waldheim has publicly reiterated his view that UN membership for both Germanies was a good thing and that "some progress" toward their admission might be made this year.

While Pankow would dearly love to see a successful bloc effort on its behalf, it apparently is willing to remove itself from the dialogue for the time being. The East Germans have recently taken a surprisingly relaxed position regarding their status in UNESCO. GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Moldt claimed that Pankow did not wish to push for UNESCO membership unless it was certain to succeed, suggesting that Pankow will ease its heretofore hardline stand on membership in international organizations. West German negotiator Bahr claims that he talked the East Germans out of pressing the UN issue during his 7 September meeting with Kohl on the basis that such a move would jeopardize their ongoing talks. Pankow's willingness to suspend its UN diatribe may be short lived, however, if the expected progress in the inter-German talks isn't forthcoming. 25X1

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